THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1879.

The Stalwarts of New Hampshire hav declared in favor of Grant for a third term, and, it is asserted with confidence by his friends, that nothing can prevent his nomination by the Republican party, except his refusal to accept. Those who know Grant will, therefore, put him down as the candidate, if these statements are most frequently a large amount of prejutrue, for he has never, that we remember, refused to accept anything that was offered to him in the shape of an office or a present.

The whole of the Democratic party innocent victims will frequently suffer will be "last ditchers" on the question of appropriating money to be used in paying United States marshals for service rendered in election work. Not only this, the whole country will sustain this attitude, for it now becomes a question as to whether the representatives of the people are to have any influence in the government, or are to be coerced into the coolest judgment and the most unbiased passage of obnoxious legislation by the sovereign will of an usurping President.

The House has passed the bill admitting quinine free of import duty, which will probably become a law, as the President will scarcely think this a matter demanding a veto. It is a proper measure, for there should be no restriction upon the introduction of standard medicines which have to be used by all classes of our citiz as for the purpose of retaining their health. When the abolition of duty goes into effect it should produce a reduction of at least one-third in the price of quinine.

Mr. Hayes is evidently spoiling for poritical fight, and now that he has forced the whole Democratic party into the "last ditch" on the question of using United States marshals at the polls, he will probably have his hands full. He has usurped the place to which Mr. Tilden was elected, and is now trying to usurp the whole functions of Congress in addition. The question is now presented squarely to the country. Shall the will of the people rule, or is one man to shape the legislation and execute the laws of the land according to his own

Thurlow Weed, who has always been an orthodox Republican and hard money man, now admits that the resumption taking the redress of grievances into of specie payments could not have been brought about without the remonetization of silver. It will also be found that unless the silver dollar is coined to a sufficient extent to supply the demands of exchange, the specie payment cannot be warrant private citizens in assuming to continued without the most ruinous con- sit in judgment upon a fellow-being, and sequences to the masses of the people of of their own accord to take the responsithe whole country. The Warner silver bility of his blood upon their hands. bill, or some similar measure of rolief, There can only be excuse made for lynchshould be adopted to secure the necessary law where it is called in to inflict speedy supply of silver.

In the beginning of the present differ ences between the President and Congress, Mr. Hayes contended that Congress was trying to ignore his right to veio bills by putting them as riders on appropriation bills-that is, he conteded for his right to veto because the measures contained more than he thought they should contain. Now he vetoes because the bills do not contain enough to suit him. The Congressmen and the country, however, begin to see that Mr. Hayes idea of the veto power is, that it gives him the right to make Congress pass such laws as he wishes. There is not a for which the law affords ar monarchial government in Europe that would approximate a despotism so complete as will exist in this republic in less than ten years, if this monstrous perversion of the theory of our government

is allowed to prevail. veto of Congressional appropriation bills The people of Ohio have the credit in during the present extra session of Conhistory of starting the most popular and gress. His last is on the bill appropriairresistible campaign ensignia ever preting funds to pay the salaries and exsented in an American canvass, which penses of marshals with a proviso that consisted of the log-cabin and keg of none of the funds so appropriated shall hard cider, formed into transparencies, be used for paying the salaries or exor built in miniature, and used in propenses of marshals while engaged in poc ions during the presidential canvass licing elections. The President vetoes of 1840, in consequence of which the the bill because, he contends, that it de-Whigs elected Harrison and Tyler by an prives him of the power to execute the overwhelming majority. The Democrats laws of the government which he is sworn of the Buckeye State have hit upon a to do; but his real objection to it is that similarly unique and striking ensign for the appropriation as passed deprives him the gubernatorial canvass of the present of the means to control elections in the year, which is to foreshadow the cam interest of his political party. The issue paign of 1880. The Democratic ensign is now squarely presented to the country. for this canvass is a ballot-box transfixed Shall the government become a despotby a bayonet, and upheld by a musket, ism to be ruled by one man, or shall the which mutely, but forcibly, presents to the popular mind the great question of in legislation? According to Mr. Hayes' liberty or despotism which is to be deposition Congress has no right to think termined by the result of the coming or act for itself, but is confined to obeying acruggle. There are thousands of voters the wishes of the President. It is as it who will not trouble themselves to conwere so many person; a sembled to put sider the arguments advanced by the measures into the shape so far as form is different speakers, but will take in the issues as typified by the ballot-box regucratical President, but without the right lated by the bayonet. This campaign to exercise any independence of judgin Ohio will probably be the most inment whatever. Through all of the Prestensely interesting struggle of the comident's veto message it is clearly commuing fight. It is the skirmish for position nicated to Congress that it must do as the before the battle, and each party will do its sovereign wishes it to do upon the quesuttermest to secure the first advantage. tion of appropiations, and that body is The Republicans begin the fight with all threatened in case of disobedience to the odds in their favor. They have the the will of the self-constituted despot national patronage, they have an abundwith a perpetual session as a punishance of money, and a stock of shrewd ment for its presumption. This is but and uuprincipled leaders. The Demoanother step in the direction of a moncrats, however, have so far overmatched archy. One encreachment upon the them in the arrangements of the camright of the people to rule has been folpaign. The Radicals fight under Foster lowed by another until, indeed, very and Hoenlooper, who were never in the little of the original structure remain way, and rendered their country no ser-This is now a republic only in name and vice, except in ample security, for which form, but with all the odious and disthey have alway. been well paid. The tinctive features of an oligarchy. The Democrats are led by Ewing and Rice, conventions and elections are manipulaboth of whom fought for the Union, and ted by foul combinations, and now the achieved a reputation for patriotic bravelaws are sought to be framed by the one ry which has popularized them before man who represents the success of these the people of the State. It is a fight of desperate conspirators. The end is the people against usurpation, and fraud, drawing nigh. Either the men who and monopoly, and the prospects are have thus usurped and abused power that right will triumph over the strength must be driven from place, or the last of the enemies of the country, and the vestige of Lepublican government will victory to be won in Ohio will symbolize pass avary in the United States and be a greater one for the Democracy in 1880.

DEATH OF COL. MAURICE. - A special dispatch to the News and Courier, dated June 24, says: Mon, S. W. Maurice, State Senator for Williamsburg County died at his residence in this place, this morning, at twenty minutes to 5 o'clock. He had been confined to his bed for three months, and was a great but patient suf-

THE SPARTANRURG GRAND JURY.

from different parts of the County which

generally feel that the law should be

vindicated, and act up to their belief,

then the over-leniency to criminals will

which they have been organized. The

people control the courts, and where de-

these defects should be properly reme-

died. The correction does not lie in

private hands. The fact that guilty men

sometimes escape is no justification

whatever, for if there is not proof enough

to justify twelve men upon their oaths to

find a verdict of gui'ty, the case does not

and condign punishment upon some

felon who has committed a most fiendish

and atrocious outrage upon law and

society. Then where the guilt is clearly

established, as the offense is unparal-

lelled in gravity and infamy, a speedy

and unusual punishment may be justi-

fied-not as the act of an excited and

wild mob, but as the exhibition of the

burning indignation and fearful wrath of

the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of

the land. In this view, and in no other.

can the Spartanburg lynching be justi-

fied, according to our opinion; and from

its sanction no license should in future

be taken by those who have grievances

ment to the guilty. Lynch-law has been

rare in South Carolina, and will not be

countenanced in any other than cases of

President Hayes has sent in his fifth

representatives of the people have a voice

concerned to suit the wishes of the auto-

numbered with the things that were.

Darlington Southerner: On Monday,

Darlington Southerner: On Monday, the 23d, a colored bey about ten years old while playing with some of his companions brought out his father's gun, and pointing it at a little fellow about five years old pulled the trigger, discharging the contents of the gun into his forehead shattering it terribly. After the lad discovered the awful result of his reckless co aduct he ran into the woods and has

exceptional atrocity.

catedly tried to conciliate Mr. Hayes The Grand Jury of Spartanburg justify trimming off the appropriation billthe lynching of Moore for the murder of to suit his fastidious taste, but have ap-Miss Heaton, and if the reasoning only parently gained nothing in return to had application to Moore's case, we their manifest ambability, except a con would not take issue with it, for we betinued vetoing of the measures which lieve, like them, that he fully deserved the vere not framed as the administration speedy doom he met; but the trouble is, wished them. Some time ago those whe that there is always a tendency in human advocated fighting the President received nature to take the law into one's own the appellation of "last ditchers," and hands which cannot be sanctioned or now after a month of wasted time, it seems permitted in a civilized and law-abiding that Congress has worked to no purpose State. Where mob law reigns there is so far as carrying out the reforms which the Democracy started out to secure; and dice and passion, and always too much after yielding every other point excephaste for the action of sober judgment the use of United States marshals, it In one case the ends of justice may be looks like there was to be a fight between accomplished, but when this summary the President and Congress on this issue mode of punishing wrong-doers prevails. as sharp and decided as any that could have arisen in the beginning of the sesthe penalty of other men's crimes. For ion. Mr. Hayes is not only dissatisfied instance, had a lynching occurred in the because the majority in Congress have case of the murder of Mrs. Hull in New not allowed him to spend money for the York, her innocent and grief stricken expenses of United States marshals to husband is the man the populace would assist in controlling elections, but is de have hung for the deed committed by termined to make that body appropriate the negro Chastaine Cox. The detection money for this purpose, or to keep a perof murderers very frequently requires the petual session of that body. In view of this evident desire for a fight, it is said minds, which can never be secured in that Congress will accommodate him, and the case of a mob. Except in the most that all of the Democratic party have outrageous cases, as the one in Spartanbecome "last ditchers" upon this issue burg, those who join a mob are endan It may torn out after all that Mr. Haves gering the civillation of the State, the hardheaded policy will infuse into the safety of life and property, and are Democracy a little of that quality of teaching the masses a remedy for crime backbone which Chandles . Co. gave to which, in the hands of excited or mishim in the beginning of the fight. The guided crowds, is worse than the evils it issue as presented by the President is one attempts to correct. Even in extreme which will unite the Democratic party cases, as the Spartanburg lynching, and, if it does not fall into some unparthere should be no exultation over the donable blunder,, will rescue it from dematter; and while unholding it under its unparallelled and fearful provocation the principle of lynch-law as a punishment for crime should be unmistakable condemned. The fact that courts frequently allow guilty men to escape is no ustification whatever, for public opinion is responsible for this laxity in judicial tribunals. It is a verdict of twelve men

The Grantites are very much disgusted with the open manner in which the government is being manipulated in the inerest of Secretary Sherman's nomination for President. Honest John is accused of giving position to such men as Smalls, Rainey and other defunct politicians from the Southern States on an agreement with lets a murderer escape, and when people them that he is to have the vote of these States in the nominating convention, Thus, the Radicals are about to find the solid South as great an incubus on cease. If the courts do not perform their their party as it is on the Democratic duty properly, they should be remodeled | for it is the solid Republican South which and made to accomplish the purpose for | will control the nomination of their candidate for President; and thus it begins to be seen that no matter which party fects are detected in their workings, wins the solid South will have a large voice in the selection of the next President. The only question, therefore, for the country to decide is, whether it prefers being controlled by the solid ignorant and corrupt portion of the South which is in the Republican party, or by the solid intelligent and patriotic portion of the South which is in the Democratic party? This analysis of the question is beginning to cause the thinking portion of the country to realize that there is no merit in the partisan issues presented by the Radicals, for the South is a part of the Union and has a voice in the transaction of its affairs. The question then is, Do the people of the whole country wish to be under the influence of the solid bad elements of this section which unite with the Republicans, or of the solid good influence of this section which unites with the Democrats? The preference for the latter is fast gaining ground everywhere.

THE PLANS OF THE PARTY.

Views of Senator Hampton and Congress

Disputch to the News and Courier. WASHINGTON, June 24.

There is no disposition whatever on the part of the Democrats, to yield an inch of their position, in regard to withholding appropriations for the payment of deputy marshals. The conpayment of deputy marshare. The conservative element are steadlastly opposed to any proposition looking to an adjournment before all the legitimate experiment have erres of the judiciary department have fully provided for, but even the most

conservative are unwilling to include the payment of the obnoxious marshals in such appropriations.

Governor Hampton says: "The true policy of the majority now is to eliminate the political riders from the vetoe bill, and send it back to the President was the clause repealing the Jurors' Test Oath incorporated in it. The President has

incorporated in it. The President has not made any objection to this measure in any of his veto messages, and I take it for granted that he will sign such a bill, and the Democrats would thereby have accomplished both the prohibition of the army at the polls and the repeal of the Test Oath, two of the great points they have been fighting for. The next etep would be to send back to him a separate bill providing for the payment of the regular marshals but containing the prohibitory clause in regard to deputy tory clause in regard to deputy marshals for elections. He would veto this, and the party could go to the country upon the issues. I do not think," he said in conclusion, "that the Democrats will yield the point as to the election marshals under any circumstances."

Congressman Evins believes the Democrats are solidly onnosed to providing

Congressman Evins believes the Democrats are solidly opposed to providing for the marshals in question, and that they will maintain their present position at all hazards. "We take the ground," he said, "that the law authorizing the way of these man is utterly meonstitude." use of these men is uttorly unconstitu-tional, and we cannot consistently or con-scientiously appropriate a cent for their support. This is the most vital issue of all, and I am in favor of fighting it to the Congressman Richardson is in full ac-

cord with this view, and regarding this issue as the one most important to the South, is willing to stay here as long as the Republicans force us to do so, rether

the Republicans force us to do so, rether than yield a step.
Congressman Aiken coincides in the foregoing views, and tersely adds that, "While no one wants to go home more than he does, he will stay here until Gabriel blows his horn before he will vote one dollar for the deputy marshals."

I have not been able to see our other terresentatives, but these are their senti-

representatives, but these are their senti-ments and of all the Democrats in both houses as well. No plan of action has been formally agreed upon as yet, but the one indicated above will very probably be agreed upon, and the party prom-

C. McK.

Orangeburg Times: The residence of Mr. F. A. Brickle, of the Fork, was entirely destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, June 22. He only managed to save a very few articles. No insurence.....As to the first man killed at Secessionville there are old soldiers here who claim the honor for Mr. John the contents of the gun into his forehead ations as housemaids, have come back to shattering it terribly. After the lad discovered the awful result of his reckless of aduct he ran into the woods and has not been seen since.

They have no desire to return North.

came here then and groves, and had nerve to defray their expenses came home. They have no desire to return North.

Land situated any

The Democrats in Congress have res OUR FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE, portation is rapidly advancing in price, ALAFIA, FLA., June 20, 1879.

Editor Anderson Intelligencer: In the long ago days of Spanish ro mance, tradition tells us that a certain Knight (Ponce de Leon) who had become rich in honors and high in command, but to whom had succeeded also gray bairs lured by the tales of his mistress of a spring on the coast of the great Mexican Gulf, "whose waters would bring back

the fires of youth and renew his wasted

years," set sail in search of this fountain

and landed among the mangrove bowers and painted birds of the Western Coast on "Easter Day," or day of flowers, somewhere about the year 1512, and baptized the newly discovered land by the name of Florida! And the legend of North Florida, I believe none so far south those seas is: "Having found the long sought fountain of perpetual youth the Knight with his followers still lives wandering where the coral bowers make forests of beauty; where the sands are strewed with jems and the summer

This is a pretty picture, well calculated in that age of romance and discovery to excite the adventurer, and while I have never met with any of these gentry, there s enough of beauty here to make one doubt if Hans Anderson's pictures of "fairy land" are wholly imaginary.

In seeking a country, however, the

emigrant, unlike the adventurer, gives

little thought or care to the ideal, but re-

gards things really as they exist; and from this standpoint I will endeavor to fulfil the promise made to some of the readers of the INTELLIGENCER to give them some description of this country, or more properly this section of it, its advantages and disadvantages, what may oe accomplished here in the way of living, and what inducements it offers to the settler. In attempting this I can only hope to give a very imperfect idea, as have been here but little over a year, and while I shall speak from my own experience and observation in that time, I shall have to draw from what I have heard from others, who have been here longer and are consequently not only better informed, but better able to give practical demonstration by their surroundings of what has been accomplished here, and we are generally agreed that what has been done once can be done again; provided, always, that the same operative forces are brought to bear for its accomplishment. That Florida has been considerably written up by tourists I am well aware, and the views of opposite extremists have grossly misrepresen ted the State; diverting, too, it is to note how different the impressions made upor minds too contracted to take in more than one thing at a time. Thus, one viewing everything through a rose-colored glass. will draw you a picture all of sunshine and flowers; and his imagination running wild with him at the sight of an orango or banana grove pendant with golden fruit, or perhaps fragrant with beautiful flowers; or the lake scenery or bay view; the earth covered with its variegated carpeting, and the waters sparkling with miriads of fish, cries out in his fullness, "Eureka!" Another, seeing through the glass darkly, will tell you that this is a land of alligators, snakes, musquitoes, sand flies, &c., and even these can hardly live here in any enjoy ment of health and comfort. I say these are narrow and contracted views, because they do not represent the general

condition of things. There are sections here where, from a well regulated flower garden, one may obtain a fresh and beautiful bouquet o flowers as well at Christmas as on the 4th of July, and where fish can be had in abundance all the year round; and there are sections where one may count fifty alligators at one time, some of them 1 or 15 feet long, and the country has the appearance of being so unhealthful "that a respectable tadpole could not live and enjoy good health all the year." these are isolated spots, such as may be found in the swamps of South Carolina, judge a country.

Health being paramount to every thing else, it may be appropriate in this connection for me to say, and I speak, of course, of Hillsboro county, as my observation has been confined principally to its limits, that the endemic diseases of the county, while of a malarial type, are nild and quite remedial to treatment Indesti, a congestive type of remittent fever is not known here, and my practical experience and observation will justify me in saying that the only endemic disease of this county is intermittent fever. Since I have been here I have met some sporadic cases of disease other than intermittents, but few that are not of the type. It is an accepted fact now that typhoid fever and diphtheria, that are much dreaded where they have been known, are infectious diseases, and as the tide of emigration flows in, they may be introduced; so with the eruptive fevers-measles, scarlet fever and small pox, none of which have come under my experience since I have been here, but are common to all sections where material exists. Pneumonia is said, by resident physicians, to be extremely rare, and bowel affections, when they exist, are generally the result of improprieties in diet, and rarely of a malignant character. 1 have met some here who claim that when they came here they were physical wrecks from pulmonary disease, but are now hale and hearty and could not live elsewhere. There is some thing so painful in the terrible march of this disease, snatching away in the very prime of life the most cherished objects of human affection, that I should like to be able to write that I had found in this climate, so delightful in many respects, a panacea for the most incurable of all diseases, pulmonary tuberele. But not

Many come here cherishing this vain hope; but, alas! to die. And while some have had their health restored here my impression is that we have too high a dew point with the temperature to war rant me in recommending this climate and section to consumptivez. Yet, withal, I consider Hillsboro county from a general standpoint as perhaps the most healthful in the State, and believe it will bear favorable comparison with that in any other State.

We are about sixteen miles a little east of south from Tampa, with the Alafia river in two miles of us and Hillsboro bay within three. These furnish our communication by boat with Tampa, our cor , seat and principal market, in the bel. of variable winds and between the great belts of the tornadoes. The thermometer seldom goes much above 90°, and from 9 o'clock in the morning lasting all day, we have the most de lightful sea breezes, fanning our cheeks and making tolerable the otherwise burning sun.

It is only of late years that Florida has begun to attract the attention of emigrants, and some lands that ten years ago could be bought for \$5 per acre can not now be bought for \$100. Those who came here then and set them out orange

and emigrants continue to come in every year. In time the whistle of the "iron horse" will be heard all around us, for as settlers come in railroads are being talked of, and already the contract is let for a road from Tampa to the Upper St. John's and a tharter granted for another from Gainesville by Ocala, Tampa and --- to Charlott's Harbor. These facilities for quick transportation will develop our resources and enhance the value of prop-

This is not as good a country for farm

ing as many others I have seen. Good lands (hummock) will bring from twenty to thirty bushels of corn to the acre, worth \$1 per bushel. Rye and oats do tolerably well, and while some wheat is grown in as this. A crop of Irish and sweet potatoes may be grown on the same land. believe it will be no exaggeration for n to say that 150 bitshels of sweet pointoes is not a big yield per acre, and 500 bushels have been made. Irish potatoes, with a little more preparation, will do quite as well as sweet potatoes. (I would like for some of my friends in Anderson who like have some of the seed of these Florida sweet potatoes, and would send them if I thought they would be willing to pay the freight on them-about \$2 per barrel. What says my old friend, Capt. Broyles, neighbors Barr and Frierson, and you Mr. Editor? If together you think them worth the freight-without extra charge, of course-I will take pleasure in send ing you two or three barrels.

But little better crop than peas can be raised on any farm. The vines make fine forage and as a manurial crop for turning under green it is second only to clover. Three crops of these can be raised in one year at a yield of ten bushels per acre. Chufas, that were beginning to l planted by a good many in Anderson be fore I left, yield abundantly here, and many contend that a bushel of chufas is worth as much as a bushel of corn to fatten hogs, "Gubers" (peanuts) and pin dars are also good for hogs, and I suppos will do well. I have about an acre of each planted, and they look promising. Melons, when planted once, scarcely need replanting, as they spring up voluntarily the next year all over the field where they have been. Vegetables of all kinds can be raised in abundance, and scarcely week that something cannot be planted, though December and January are the months most suitable for gardening Casava, which grows finely here, makes a very nutritious and palatable diet, and is said to be the richest in starch of any vegetable we have. Parties in Tampe are investigating the best modes of man ufacturing starch with a view to going into the business, which, if done, will encourage raising casava and arrow root, and make them both a source of profit. Ginger and many other plants of a tropical nature that I do not recall are grow here. Sugar cane grows well on good land, ratooning for several years, and is one of the principal crops. So also does rice.

The above will give you an idea o those products of the soil which will enable one to live while he is preparing for and awaiting the result of the greater source of profit he is to reap from the culture of the citrous family, more particularly the sweet orange and lemon. I believe in no branch of agriculture of horticulture will there arise greater profit than from the cultivation and reising of these two. Some come here appearing, from their actions, to think that the orange is a spontaneous growth, and that a for tune is to be made out of it in three or four years without work; and hence, if able to get away, go off dissatisfied and disgusted. There never was but on Eden, and when from that the command came, "by the sweat of thy face shall ve eat bread," it had no restriction. Money will come nearer growing on trees her than anywhere else, but it takes time and labor, sprinkled with a good deal of

endurance, to effect it. ange grove, and know nothing of the profits that result from it, any description would be useless, for it would not be believed. I would expect to be asked. "Would you believe it if you hadn't seen it?" I will say, however, that a well cultivated grove ten years old will bear from 1000 to 1200 oranges to the tree, worth from a cent to a cent and a quarter at the tree each. I rode up under a clump of sixteen trees last year that 40,000 oranges had been sold off of, and there is one tre not very far from here that the owner claims to have gathered 10,000 oranges

from last year. How is that for high! The good sense of your readers, Mr Editor, will tell them that these results cannot be looked for the first three or four years; but if a man will buy him forty or fifty acres of land convenient to transportation, set him out a grove and live hard for a few years, his patience will not go unrewarded, in my opinion. These facts considered, I have no hesi tancy in saying that I believe South Florida to be the best poor man's country in the universe, provided he is in dustrious, frugal and patient. In other words, if he will make up his mind to live hard for a few years, by management and industry he will cooner reap a rich harvest for his labor that will secure his future independence than any where

The most of the public lands that are near to transportation have been taken up, though there are some in the interior that are as good as any, but a good ways from any shipping point. Some who have more land than they really need, in order to induce emigration, and to enable them to get means to improve the rest, will sell a part quite cheap, and this is perhaps the best way to secure a convenient location.

South Florida is a great cattle country, and many invest their money in cattle the increase paying them a better interest, they think, than anything else. Some stock-owners have fifteen or twenty thousand head, and mark over thousand calves a year. They have different shipping points, and always find a ready sale for them in the Cuba markets. So much per head and graded ac

kets. So much per head and graded according to age is the way they are sold, prices ranging from twelve to fourteen dollars per head—not much idea is had of gross weight, and some stock-owners never saw a live steer weighed.

I have already occupied too much of your space, and have been trying to find a stopping point, but there is so much to write about that it is hard to do. I believe, though, I have given the principal points of interest to the settler. At another time I may give you an account of some of the pleasures that beguile us from our labors occasionally.

G. H. S.

- Johnson C. Whittaker, of South Carolina, the present colored cadet of the Military Academy, got along very well last year as a third class cadet. A year ago he was found deficient, and required to go over the third class course again. In mathematics he stands now No. 52 among sixty-four members, in French No. 43, and in drawing he stands at the foot of the class. He is very light, with rather handsome curly hair, exl on pa-rade it is very difficult to pick him out among his white classmates. He has a

"FIGHTING DICK" ANDERSON. The Hero of a Hundred Battles Laid In

News and Courier

BEAUFORT, S. C., June 26. Our community has just been painfully shocked by the death of Gen. R. H. Anderson, who expired about 5 o'clock this afternoon, of apoplexy. There is universal sorrow an gloom over the sad event, for the General was a favorite with all.

BEAUFORT, S. C., June 27.
As the last rays of the setting sun glinted on the waters of the bay and gilded the tree tops, the body of fighting Dick An-derson was laid in its last resting place in the Cemetery of St. Helena Church, Beaufort. During his short stay in this place

Gen. Anderson had won the good-will and esteem of all the people of the sea-eoast, to many of whom he was a compar-ative stranger, and although his death was sudden, almost the entire population of the city turned out to pay the last tri-

the city tribute on to pay the last tri-bute of respect to his memory.

The funeral services took place this af-ternoon at 9 o'clock. A half hour previous to that time the Beaufort Voluntee Artillery, Capt. H. M. Stuart command ing, marched up to the residence of the deceased. The company turned out about forty, rank and file, and paraded in full uniform as infantry, leaving two gun detachments at the armory in charge of the battery to fire the salute in honor

of the battery to fire the salute in honor of the dead hero.

The body was borne from the house to the hearse by the following pall-bearers: Col. Wm. Elliott, Judge Hudson, Col. Paul Hamilton, Col. F. Gantt, Messrs. John G. Barnwell, Carlos Tracy, R. B. Fuller, James W. Moore and W. J. Verdier, The fewer leaves the control of the cont dier. The funeral cortege was formed in the following order: First, drum corps the following order: First, drum corps; second, Beaufort Artillery; third, hearse; fourth, pall-bearers; fifth, citizens in carriages and on foot. Marching to the sound of muffled drums, the cortege reached the church, where the Artillery opened ranks and presented arms, the pall-bearers carrying in the casket and

depositing it in front of the chancel.

The church was filled by the ladies of Beaufort. After the casket had been deposited in front of the chancel the artillery marched into the central aisle, faced in wards, rested on their arms and stood thus through the services. After the services in the church had been concluded the remains were borne to the cemetery adjoining the church, where they were laid to rest beside the last resting place of John Barnwell, better known in the early history of South Carolina as Tuscarora John, for his Indian fighting.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave a salute of three guns was fired from the arsenal and the belis of the church were tolled.

In the funeral cortege Dr. R. R. Sams, the color bearer of the Beaufort Artillery, carried the sword presented to Gen. Anderson by the State of South Carolina for his services in the Mexican war. It is a splendid blade, encased in a gold scabbard, the hilt surmounted by a gold bust of Calhoun. The scabbard bears the following inscription: "South Carolina to Capt. Richard Herron Anderson, as a memorial of gallant conduct in services at Vera Cruz, Cherabusco, Molino Del Ray, It is a duplicate of the sword presented by the State to the late Gen

It is a noteworthy coincidence that Gen. Auderson was buried on the eve of Carolina day, and it is a significant fact that a large number of the Carolina soldiery, who paid the last tribute of respect to his memory, were Northern citizens who have settled in the State since the close of the late war,

The following editorial from the News and Courier gives and interesting sketch of the life and services of the departed at rest.

Ex-Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson died suddenly at Beaufort, S. C., on Thursday last. The blow is as severe as sharp. South Carolina had not a son who did more for her fame, in the Confederate struggle, than was achieved by him who has fought his last battle, and who has fought his last battle, and who knew, in peace, pains and troubles harder to bear than the dangers and privations of war. Sadly enough he had only held for a few months an appointment which gave him comparative ease, and it was in contemplation to nominate him, next year, for a public office, which should mark conclusively the estimation in which he was held by the people of the

Gen. Anderson, was the son of Dr. W. W. Anderson, of Sumter District, and was in the 62d year of his age. He was educated at Edge Hill Academy, and being appointed a cadet at West Point he went there, while extremely young, graduating about 1840, and being assign-ed to duty in the famous Second Drageons. In that regiment he saw much hard service on the frontier and in the Florida war. In the Mexican war he so distinguished himself that the State of South Carolina presented him a Sword of Honor. At the time that South Carolina seceded from the Union he held the rank of Captain. He instantly resigned his commission, came to Charleston, and was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, succeeding Gen. Barnard E. Bee. After the fall of Sumter, he was transferred to Gen. Bragg's command at Pensacola, and commanded the Confederate forces at the attack on Santa Rosa Island, where the enemy were dispersed, and the commanding officer, Gen Vogdes, was captured. On July 19, 1861 he was appointed Brigadier-General, his brigade being composed of the First Louisiana Regulars, First Florida, Fifth Georgia, the Seventh and Eighth Mississippi and Tyler's battalion of marines. Afterwards he test compand of the First Florida of the First Florida of Tyler's battalion of marines. terwards he took command of the brigade composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth South Carolina Volunteers, and the Second South Carolina Rifles. This brigade formed part of Longstreet's Corps. From the time that he became its commander, the military record of Gen. Anderson is part of the glorious history of the Army of Northern Virginia. On July 14, 1°62,

of Northern Virginia. On July 14, 1°62, Gen. Anderson was appointed Major General the division being composed of the brigades of Mahone, Wright, Armistead and Martin, to which were afterwards added the brigades of Posey, Wilcox and Pryor. At the battle of Frederick Surg, Anderson's Division was composed of the brigades of Perry, Featherstone, Wright, Wilcox and Mahone. Upon the wounding of Gen. Longstreet at the Battle of ing of Gen. Longstreet at the Battle of the Wilderness, Gen. Anderson was placed in command of the First Corps. This was done at the especial request of Gen. Longstreet, although Gen. Anderson's division belonged to the third Corps.
A more signal mark of confidence could not have been given. On June 1, 1864, he was appointed Lieutenant-General, and upon the return of Gen. Longstreet to duty in the fall of the year, Gen. Andersor took command of the force which had been commanded by Gen. Beaure-

gard in front Petersburg, consisting of the divisions of Bushrod Johnson and Hole. To this command the division of Pickett was added not long before the evacuation of the "Cockade City." Gen. Anderson left Petersburg in command of what remained of the Fourth Corps. The day before the surrender, Gen. Anderson's command having been reduced to less than five hundred muskets, he was allowed from data with the Army of relieved from duty with the Army of Northern Virginia, by Gen. Lee, in order that he might be free to make his way to Johnston's army and give that distinguished officer the benefit of his eminent ability as a soldier, refore he could reach Gen. Johnston, having to make a long defour the capitulation of

could reach Gen. Johnston, having to make a long detour, the capitulation of Johnston's army had taken place, and Gen. Anderson went sadly to his old home near Statesburg in this State.

How shall we speak of Gen. Anderson as a soldier? His valiant deeds speak for him. At the hattle of Williamsburg.

killed at his side. In the battles around lichmond he won new fame, making the last and successful charge at Gaines's Mill, and winning his promotion to the rank of Major-General. At Sharpsburg he was wounded in the thigh, but remelned in command of his division unti-he fell fainting from his horse. At Chan-

ted his famous flank movement.

woods, concealing their weakness, deter-red the enemy from making a crushing attack. Gen. Lee sent him thrice the order to press the enemy, being unaware of his critical condition. At last he rode in person to the spot where Gen. Ander son was. Two attacks had been repell ed; the third was about to be made ed; the third was about to be made. Jackson's guns opened at the critical moment and created a diversion. Seeing for himself the position of affairs, Gen. Lee, usually so reserved and self-contained, clasped Gen. Anderson by the hand and said: "My noble old soldier, I thank you from the bottom of my heart." After the march through the burning woods to Spotsylvania, and his successful repulse of the enemy, Gen. Lee wrote him and his command a warm letter of thanks. So much of it as related to himself he So much of it as related to himself he suppressed. The rest he published to the corps. Three times he was person-ally thanked by letter by Gen. Lee, and to few of even those nearest to him was it known that such letters had been written. Brave as a Paladin of old; ten. Brave as a Paladin of old; gentle and modest as a woman! At Cold Harbor, Gen. Lee sent to ask how he was getting on. The answer was: "Give my compliments to Gen. Lee, and tell him that I

have just repulsed the enemy's thirteenth charge!" To the latest hour of the Army of Northern Virginia he was in the thick of the contest. What shows the character of the man better than his terse ad What shows the charac vise to a superior officer, who saw the enemy closing in upon them with over whelming force, an army against two divisions! When asked what could be done, his words were, "Fight, to be sure! Worthy commander was he of Ander son's Division, which never turned its back upon the enemy, save at Gettsyburg, and there the men, disregarding the order to retire, were almost dragged to the rear. "Fighting Dick" Anderson! Equa to any emergency; ready in every place fit for every responsibility; doing loya service wherever he was placed; free from resentment when slighted, as Presi dent Davis chose to slight him, and giv ing to those whom he should have commanded cheerfulest aid and readiest obe dience! South Carolina had cause to be proud of him, to love him, and to honor

him. Yet was he almost a stranger amongst his own people!

The planting in which he engaged, after the close of hostilities, was unprofitable. President Magrath, of the South Caroling Railroad research him for Carolina Railroad, rescued him from an almost hopeless condition, by finding employment for him in his own office and afterwards, as agent at Camden. When removed from this post, upon the road passing into the hands of a Receiver, he passing into the hands of a Receiver, he was appointed by Govornor Simpson Special Phosphate Agent, which office he held at the time of his death. It is too late to speak of what might have been, and should have been. There will be profound regret now that more was not done, by the State, for one to whom so heavy a debt was due. For few positions, in civil life was he qualified. But he in civil life, was he qualified. But he was well read, and possessed of large information. It was not in him to take part in a scramble for preferment, and they who pushed themselves to the front left no room for Lieut. Gen. Anderson, the ranking officer in the Confederat service from South Carolina.

It is past. The sweet, loving spirit is at rest. Carolina's noble soldier sleeps in the bosom of the Mother he loved so devotedly. Those who knew him as he was, and who live after him, have in his Those who knew him as he life a model of Christian forbearance and humility, and knightly courtesy and truth. So tender and so true! God bless the memory of "Fighting Dick" Ander

Sanguinary Riot at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22. One of the companies which, under a fight with some unarmed people this after-noon, which resulted in the death of sev-eral of the latter. The Bohemian Sharp-shooters, an association composed of some twenty individuals, held a pic-nic to-day at Silver Leaf Grove, at the corner of Og den and Western avenues. During a dance one of the Sharpshooters engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a visitor, and after beating him severely, had him ejected from the grounds. Clark stated his grievances to a crowd outside the gates, and gaining some sympathy there, inaugurated an indiscriminate throwing of sticks and stones into the inclosure

where the pic-nic was being held. The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladweic, ordered the long roll sounded and Ladweic, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowd was bayoneted and sabred until they fell back. The company reformed outside of the gate in single line, facing the street, and, loading their guns, fired a volley into the crowd. They immediately reloaded and again fired, each Sharpshooter picking his man. It is stated that three or four volleys were fired. The weapons or four volleys were fired. The weapons used were muzzle-loading Springfield muskets, and the cartridges contained nine buckshot each. As soon as the affair became known, two squads of police repaired to the scene and arrested the whole company, which formed in marching order under the American flag and proceeded to West Madison Street Station, where they are now incarcerated on the above of purples and greated by

proceeded to West Madison Street Station, where they are now incarcerated on the charge of murder, and guarded by a heavy detachment of police. The captair of the company was not present during the affray. It is rumored that an attempt will be made by the Lehr and Wehr Verein to rescue the prisoners tonight.

LATER—The Lehr and Wehr Verein, which has been holding a pic-pic outside of the city to-day, made no effort on their return to recease the prisoners. It appears that the pic-nic was given by a Bohemian Sunday school, and that a numerous gang of drunken roughs had all along given considerable trouble, until finally those in charge of matters sent for the Sharpshooters for protection. They arrived about three o'clock, and shortly afterward the trouble began, as above related. The lieutenethed by a construction, durability. Die and that a numerous gang of drunken roughs had all along given considerable trouble, until finally those in charge of matters sent for the Sharpshooters for protection. They arrived about three o'clock, and shortly afterward the trouble began, as above related. The lieutenethed by a company was not present durable to control Gin, to my mind, that is sold in this section, with a decided difference in its favor with respect to its simplicity of construction, durability, price and light running features. I ginned six thousand pounds of seed cotton with this Gin in one day with horse-power on a forty-saw Gin. In other words, four five hundred pound bales of cotton.

I fully concur with Mr. Dacus in the above as to the quality of this Gin, and can say that it will do all that is recommended for it.

S. WHARTON, afterward the trouble began, as above re lated. The lieutenant to night denies that he gave the order to fire, but says that after he had cleared the grounds by a bayonet charge there was such a rain of stones and bricks that his men began a desultory fire without orders. The mer bers of the company all refuse to talk about the affair. Seventeen are detained, the others having been released.

The arrival of the police to co them to the station probably saved the Sharpshooters from personal violence, as they were surrounded by an excited mob of about 2,000 persons. The following is believed to be a complete list of casual ties: Valentine E. Clarke, severely wounded by blows on the head; D. H Wilkie, a bayonet wound three inches in length on left templo; John Donohue left side of jawbone shattered and sho through the body, said to have died Henry Williams shot in body and neck Albert Jenkins, shot in right shoulder Daniel McCarthy, bayonet wornd. A little boy, name unknown, was cut with a

Laurensville Herald: Mrs. Sallie Gossett now living at Thomas Crowder's, on Cane Creek, in this county, from the best infor groves, and had nerve and determination about them to endure for a season, are now independent.

Land situated anywhere near to trans
rade it is very difficult to pick him out among his white classmates. He has a room to himself, and is thrown entirely on his own private resources for fellowship and entertainment.—N. __Tribune.

Tribune.

How shall we speak of Gen. Anderson as a soldier? His valiant deeds speak as a soldier? His valiant deeds speak for him! At the battle of Williamsburg, he commanded Longstreet's Division, his brother, who was his aide-de-camp, being county for over fifty years. SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Gleanings from our State Exchange

Aiken Courier-Journal: During the

Aiken Courier-Journal: During the spring season just closed there were 1,794 guests in Aiken.....The Granteville factory stopped operations for one day last week. The cause assigned was the scarcity of water. A heavy rainfall Tuesday night remedied the difficulty by filling the ponds.

Edgefield Advertiser: In the old case of the negro Joe Stevens, for the murder cellorsville, with a line of battle no stronger than a picket line, he held the Confederate centre while Jackson execu men of Anderson's Division were ter paces, or more, apart. Only the thick of the negro Joe Stevens, for the murder of another negro, on the Ridge, the defendant was again found guilty of mur-der. Stevens was convicted before Judge Aldrich, last June, of murder, and Mr.

Bettis carried his case to the Supreme Court, and succeeded in getting him a new trial upon some technical irregular-ity in the drawing and empanelling the jury. He has again been convicted, and Mr. Bettis, in a legal argument of great force, made a motion in arrest of judg-ment, but Judge Wallace overruled the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the first Friday in August nanged on the first Friday in August next.....On Thursday morning last, the gin-house, gin, &c., of our honored townsman, Dr. M. W. Abney, on his farm at old Pottersville were destroyed by fire. Yorkville News: Cut worms are destroying corn in parts of York County.......Another fatal accident on the rail occurred Sunday marging at a point.

occurred Sunday morning at a point about five miles below Chester, between that point and Woodward's Station. The victim on this occasion was Bob Miller, a colored train hand, whose home is in a colored train hand, whose home is in Charlotte, and who was run over by a freight train and cut to pieces.

Spartanburg Spartan: Mr. Thos. P. Storey, near Glenn Springs, has a rifle which was used at the battle of King's Mountain by his uncle Anthony Storey, with which he shot from a hollow chestnut tree six or seven of the British.

Walhalla Courier: Mr. Robert Kelly, who resides near Walhalla, was bitten by a poisonous snake on Thursday last.

a poisonous snake on Thursday last. Liquor was used freely and the young man is out of danger.....Judge A. J. Willard and wife are registered at Biemann's Hotel. They are no doubt on their way to their summer retreat in the mountains.....Mr. J. B. Baldwin has

been appointed depot agent of the Air Line Railroad at Seneca City, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties,A special excursion train for whites will be run on the Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, on the 7th of July. This will give excursionists a day in Atlanta. Fare from Seneca and West-

minster and return about two dollars.
Charleston News and Courier: As the excursion train from Columbia reached a point about two miles above Summer-ville last night the engineer discovered just ahead of the engine a man lying on the track. Brakes were put down and the the track. Brakes were put down and the locomotive was reversed, but the train was going at such speed that it was impossible to stop before the locomotive and several of the cars had passed over the unfortunate man, cutting him almost in two and killing him instantly. The de-ceased was a white man, well dressed, is unknown, and it is supposed that he wan lying on the track in a state of intoxica-The remains were left at Sum

Beaufort News: Thursday of last week to action the Wallace place, St. Helena, to attend a meeting at the Brick Church. During her abscence her aged mother, who was blind and decrepid, set fire to the house and was burned to death with the destruction. the destruction of the building. No in-quest was held.

GEN. GRANT'S ASPIRATIONS. - Ex-Secretary Borie, who has just reached home, left Gen. Grant and party on the 21st of May in Shanghai, and at that time the distinguished travellers were in excellent health and spirits. Gen. Grant excellent health and spirits. Gen. Grant then expected to start homeward on September 10, aboard the steamship City of Tokio. Speaking of Gen. Grant's Presidential aspirations, Mr. Borie said: "It appears to me as though he were going to be the next nominee of the Republican party, and the next President of the United States. Wherever he went that was the opinion held by every one. I had made up my mind to ask him to decline the honor positively, but I lacked cline the honor positively, but I lacked the courage. My friends have said there was no use in my making the experiment, recent act of the Legislature, must shortly cease to exist, became involved in a fight with some unarmed people this aftermatter to bother him. He never alludes to it in any way. If the nomination was urged upon him as a necessity, however, I do not think he would refuse it."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Persons having claims against the Estate of William Ailen, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, p operly attested, to either of the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. Also, persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment at once

persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment at once.

SARAH M. ALLEN, Ex'x.

A. F. ELROD, Ex'r.

July 3, 1879

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MEDICAL CARD.

M-AVING associated with me Dr. Sam'l.
M. Orr, we will hereafter practice
Medicine and Surgery under the name and
style of NARDIN & ORR.
Office in Centennial House, one door
East of Orr & Trible's Law Office.
W. H. NARDIN, M. D.
July 1, 1879

BEST

WILLIAMSTON, S. C., June 30, 1879. MESSRS. BLECKLEY, BROWN & Co., Agents,

I fully concur with Mr. Dacus in the above as to the quality of this Gin, and can say that it will do all that is recommended for it.

S. WHARTON,
Moffattsville, S. C.

The above Gins are for sale by BLECK-LEY, BROWN & CO., Agents, at Ander-son, S. C. Call and examine specimen. July 3, 1879 51

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

COURT OF PROBATE. To LYDIA A. M. VAN WYCK, Executrix of Wm. Van Wyck, deceased:

trix of Wm. Van Wyck, deceased:

IT having been made to appear to my satisfaction that you have moved from and beyond the limits of this State, and have been absent therefrom for ten consecutive months last passed,
You are hereby ordered and required to account before me in person on the 19th day of August next as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Wm. Van Wyck, deceased.

Wyck, deceased.

W. W. HUMPHREYS.

J. S. COTHRAN, Abbeville, S. C. H. G. SCUDDAY, Anderson, S. C

COTHRAN & SCUDDAY. Attorneys at Law,

ANDERSON. - - S. C., WILL practice in all the Courts of this State, and in the U. S. Courts.

OFFICE-Northwest Corner Benson Hous Building.